

HOUSE, six rooms,  
porch-terrace, back of  
340, George-street,  
Water-street.



g might than wainuts. The late crops, however, may be  
er, in consequence of the recent fall of moisture. The parish  
heat, grown by a few parties at Towroon, have been just  
ped, and prove beyond all scepticism, that it can be grown in  
quantity by those who choose to cultivate it. The grain was  
re and well filled, and averaged from thirty-five to forty bushels  
acre.—*Darling Downs Gazette*, 9th December.











lot 84, 1 road 17 perches; lot 85, 1 road 11 perches. Upset price, \$5 per acre.



**ENGLISH SHIPPING**

**DIARY.**

On the motion of Mr. FORSTER, the House went into committee to consider the resolutions in favour of the submarine telegraph between Australia and England. After a prolonged discussion, involving various conflicting views as to the terms of the subsidy to be offered, the CHAIRMAN, on the motion of Mr. FORSTER, reported, and obtained leave to sit again this day.

into Committee of Supply. The sum of £192 4s. 1d. was proposed as a pension to Colonel Barney, at the rate of £600 per annum. The item was strongly opposed by Mr. DICKSON, Mr. HOSKINS, Mr. ROTTON, Mr. ARMOLD, Mr. JONES, and other members; and was supported by Mr. HAY, Mr. FORSTER, Mr. BLACK, Mr. M'ARTHUR, and other members.

Mr. BORROW moved as a further amendment that the sum be reduced to £80, on which the committee divided, with 18 ayes and 26 noes.

Mr. ARNOLD then called attention to the fact that while this pension was stated to be calculated under the Superannuation Act, it was not in fact so calculated, and amounted to a deception upon the committee.

Mr. SAMUEL admitted that the words "over the item pension" should have been "under the item pension."

Mr. ARNOLD then moved that the words "at £500 per annum" be struck out. On division the amendment was negatived.

Mr. SAMUEL, at a subsequent period, said that he was in error when he stated that the calculation had been made in error. He had since examined the Act and found that the calculation was correct.

Several divisions both for adjournment and for various reductions of the amount succeeded, all of which were negatived by large majorities.

At a quarter-past one o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL moved that the chairman leave the chair and report progress, which was carried.

which was agreed to.

The other business on the paper was postponed.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock till three o'clock this afternoon.

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**WHILE** we recognise the necessity for postponing legislation on the land question until the next session, we, nevertheless, deeply regret it.

This colony has lost, through the struggles of placemen and parties, the most precious hours of its national life. The present land laws, had they been administered with steady vigour and intelligence, might have met the popular wants to a considerable extent. But the constant agitation on the subject,—the threats of great and sweeping changes, have discouraged investments in land, and in fact, like agricultural

vestments in land. Land is not like an article of common consumption produced by definite labour alone, and thus capable of exchange for the produce of an equal amount of labour, but it depends for its price on the demand and supply. This is felt by every man who has any desire to invest. The finest lands in the world have not been marketable under some circumstances, and

where there has not been population to use or compete for them. Thus, all persons who have money to invest in land feel that if the Government should materially lower its price they will be liable to a competition, when they them-

seives become sellers, by which their investment may be totally sacrificed. They see that if they buy under the present laws, and those laws should be materially changed, their neighbours would hereafter obtain their land at a very inferior price.

The present time is critical. Our land

system is now at the mercy of the new and unencumbered colony of Queensland. It is possible that they may adopt a scheme such as has been already established in Tasmania, where credit of all kinds is given to all kinds of persons, and where leases are granted on nominal terms. Should the same policy prevail in the north, we have reason to apprehend that a con-

The uncertain position of the squatters is equally pernicious. This colony has not half the stock it would carry were there sufficient encouragement offered for improvement. Large stations are now taken up

in the far northern regions, and it is quite possible that the migration of the pastoral interests will be very considerable, and thus, for a time at least, diminish our production. If the retreat of the pastoral interest resulted from the pressure of population, the erection of homesteads, and the cultivation

Let it be supposed that the new colony give a lengthened term to the first squatters, and that, also, while protecting the agricultural interest,

and providing for its accommodation, those districts so vast, and which are fit for nothing but pasture, should be surrendered upon permanent conditions :—is it not clear that our stock, so far as it is moveable, must be drafted in that direction? We believe the complaint of the squatters is not so much in reference to the

rent as to the absurd jealousy of permitting them to enjoy a tenure which really can injure no interest whatever. If in the north they permit them to make dams and wells with the assurance of compensation should the land be withdrawn, and if they are secure against the vexatious intrusion of other squatters, there can be no objection that the eastern resources of the

be no question that the pastoral resources of that colony will immensely enlarge. People who perambulate our market places, and rejoice in their pedestrian discoveries, have no idea how rapidly population may be drawn or driven over an immense distance; and, with still more rapidity, how stock can be transferred. It may be said, and we do not deny it, that there would

be afterwards a reflux, and that the deserted districts would be one day re-occupied. Meantime, however, we know not what species of lawless occupation might rise up, and we should be liable to all the inconveniences of a diminished rental.

If we compare our position with that of the

North, the land question, as one of revenue, stands upon a different footing. Everything there is clear. The territory has been liberated from any practical liability for the debts of the residuary colony. We do not believe we shall ever obtain a farthing from Queensland. In borrowing money they will have the advantage

The loss of time, then, in determining the

question of so much importance, as the occupancy and alienation of Crown lands is a serious mischief taken in its public aspect. It is therefore to be regretted for the disappointment which no doubt is entailed upon a proportion of the people.

able in this city to group a considerable

Thus, one of our ex-cabinet Ministers, and one who aspires to form and lead a party, can see no hope for the country except in a return to the exploded policy of Protection to native industry. "Agriculture can never pay," says Mr. MARTIN, "unless every one who sows a

selection, not deferred payments, no, not even giving the land away, will, according to him, enable the unfortunate Australian cultivator to pit his wit against his South American or Californian rivals, though the latter have a broad ocean to cross before they can challenge him in his home market. Argument on this subject has been pretty well exhausted, nor will any

ment have any effect on those whose imperious defence consists in the evasion of all pertinent objections, and the untiring iteration of incorrect and one-sided statements. But it will be an evil thing for the colony, if, in reconstructing its financial policy, those who would saddle it with the incubus of protection should get the upper hand. There is no reform to be obtained in this quarter, nothing

hopeless entanglement, a further wandering from the right way, and the artificial and gratuitous creation of additional vested interests, that would always stand in the way of a return to a more simple and thrifty policy. Industry is the basis of wealth, and protection, however it may be disguised, is only a scheme for wasting industry by forcing it to develop itself under

the worst evil it involves. It has a deteriorating effect on the national character: it strikes at the root of that self-reliance which is worth a thousand adventitious aids; it is a premium on indolence, and reduces that natural incentive to invention and improvement which would lead to the conquest of difficulties.

Another notion, almost as popular as that of protection, and patronised by legislators high in public favour and classed amongst the advanced liberals, tends to the very opposite extreme. This, instead of favouring the imposition of heavy duties, point to the abolition of all duties whatever, and the collection of an adequate revenue exclusively by means of direct taxation. This is doubtless a very pretty theory, but we

cannot say that it will be a happy day for the colony when it is tried on. It is not by realising this idea that the much-desired financial reform will be found. It may be thought perhaps a very weak objection to allege that there is no precedent for it—that no country has yet ventured on the experiment and proved its success—that all great countries, and to choose perhaps more pertinent examples, all European

countries derive the greatest part of their revenue indirectly. But some consideration is surely due to the fact that direct taxation is more costly to levy than in direct taxation, especially in a thinly-populated country, that it is more difficult to adjust, that it is more easily evaded, that it is less comprehensive, and that it is more gallingly felt.

The Protectionists and the advocates of exclusively direct taxation stand at the opposite extremes of financial policy. If they succeed in neutralising each other's exertions, they will do the State some service. The right financial policy lies in the combination of direct and indirect taxation, and the difficulties to be overcome relate chiefly to their equitable adjustment.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]  
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

**MELBOURNE.**

Thursday evening.

LAST night, in the Assembly, the Estimates occupied six hours, without much progress.

In the Council, to-day, the Ministerial Education Bill was postponed for a month. In the Assembly

Both of the wool-salesmen report that yesterday's sales were at a small fraction below former rates.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday.

The same of tons on Rosemeath was sold today by

The sale of Zoe's cargo was postponed till tomorrow.

No transactions in flour or wheat to-day, and business is generally dull.

The Orneo (s.), from Melbourne, arrived at the wharf.

Considerable excitement was occasioned here on a report that a telegram, contradictory of later news from Aden, had been received via Melbourne.

Weather very hot.

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**ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.**

**MEMBER, BURT AND CO.—**At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock,  
Scotts Bargainland, Harrow, Dogmets, Oigs, Trunks, Drills,  
Hurras, Sadies, Cor. &c. &c. At 2 o'clock, Bells, 11/12.

MESSRS. CHAS. WATKIN & CO.,—At the Commercial  
Colonel, Derby, Derby Road, Derby.  
MESSRS. BOWDEN AND TERNKLEIGH, —At the Commercial  
Stores, at 10 o'clock, Hamlet-st., Cooke's Restaurant,  
Bugs, Greyhound, Rope, Sails, Chain Cable, Hammer, &c.  
MR. EDWARD SALOMON, —At the Pantheon House, Fyrmal,  
at 11 o'clock, Halesowen Furnature, China, Glass, and Fitted  
up.  
MESSRS. FURNESS AND LAMBERT, —At the Store of Mr. G.  
Moore, George-street, at 10 o'clock, Wines, Brandy, Cigars,  
and Porter, Office Furniture, &c.  
Messrs. Cranley, Halesowen, Halesowen, Rope, Wax,  
MESSRS. DUBHAM AND IRWIN, —At their Produce Store, at

half-past 9 o'clock, HARRIS, BACOT, JAMES, at Keaton's Oil, Gas,  
and Electric Store, 11 o'clock, CHATTO AND BECHES - At the Treasury Auction  
Room, at 11 o'clock, General Stationery; at half-past 11  
o'clock, Bonds.

MR. T. L. CORNELL - At Mr. Leigh's Bonded Store, at half-past  
10 o'clock, Canadian Tobacco; at his Store, at 11 o'clock,  
Sodality, Harman, &c.; at half-past 3 o'clock, Kearsy Spars,  
Dodge, Ship's Goods, &c.

MRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO. - At the Labor  
Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Books, Clothing, Home-  
ware, Caps, Shirts, Merino Yarn, &c.

MRS. JOHN W. BROWN - Produce Store, at 11 o'clock.  
Wool, Yarn, Sheetings, Hides, Bones; at half-past 3

**MR. THOMAS DAWSON**, at the Midway Terminal, at 11 o'clock.  
**MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.**, at the Store of Messrs. Williams, Brothers, and Co., Walker's Wharf, at 12 o'clock.  
**Tobacco Irish and Foreign Goods, Wooden Baskets, Hardware, Candles, Toys, Sewing Machines, Artificial Limbs;** at half-past 1 o'clock. **Timber, Bricks, Sashes, Slates,** &c.  
**MR. A. WOOLLE**, at his Repository, at 2 o'clock.  
Carriages, Carriage Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, &c.  
**MESSRS. FRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS**, at their Produce Stores, at 2 o'clock. **Licenses and Orders** May, Roads, Iron, Pipes, Calves, &c.  
The appearance of Mrs. White, Parsonage

MR. THOMAS AUSTIN, of the Corporation Ward, at 3  
clock, for the purpose of receiving the  
FIRE INSURANCE of the following: Rock of Castel, Scotch-  
land, of half-past 12 to 1 o'clock, Homestead Farmhouse, Scotch-  
Trade of a Licensed Wine-seller, near Glasgow, &c.

THE LATE MR. HOLBROOK.—The funeral obsequies  
of this gentleman took place on the 30th ultimo: a  
very large circle of relatives, friends, and acquaint-  
ances following him remains to the present day. Mr.  
Holbrook, as many of our readers may remember, was  
the ill-fated

one of the passengers who perished in the wreck, Admella. The body of the deceased was washed ashore not far from the scene of the wreck, shortly after the disaster, and was buried in the sand by the Mount Gambier police. Subsequently it was identified by means of a fragment of a shirt and some studs, which were attached to this paper, and were recognized by the family. The relatives of the deceased— a brother and sister—decided at once upon having the remains disinterred with a view to their removal to Adelaide for burial. The body, having been carefully

examined, was brought up by the Anti-Slavery  
Society, and conveyed to the residence of Mr. Matthews,  
of the Board, who at once subjected himself fully  
to the examination, and was so completely  
convinced that the results were those of the innocent  
victim.—*W. A. Rogers.*

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(From the Times, October 12.)

A little after 11 o'clock the tall bleak mountain of Holyhead showed out on the horizon like a cloud of unusual density and menace. But the weather was too thick, and the wind too high, to enable all at once upon the harbour, so it was resolved that at the last to try the vessel under screw and paddle before taking her up to her moorings. The distance, therefore, was pretty well kept off the dark mass which loomed through the haze and marked the land, and the revolutions of the screw were slackened down. Under this trial, which it was to carry on the ship alone. Twelve, leaving the paddles was equally important and interesting, and concerned to have carefully solved, the paddle engine behaved splendidly. At first the screw was worked at travel

screw was then stopped dead, and the paddles had to tow it. Under this strain, though, still working as

charged in any way whatever. His responsibility ended with the fourth trial in the river. Mr. Dickson only came on board as his "friend," and never took charge beyond volunteering assistance. As to the cock he did not know of its existence. It was of no use to him, in any case, the standpipe broke in the water, and he would have had no mercantile responsibility, it was the company's trip, not his. Mr. Russell admitted that he was not the bridge almost throughout the whole trial trip, though requested by the pilot to drive the engine faster he declined. That request applied to both screw and paddles. He, however, had agreed with Mr. Blake, who was in charge of the screw engines, that it would be unwise to drive the engines too fast. That was the end of the matter.

He knew better than the pilot or captain what could

father was engaged at the same colliery, and the two boys, both of whom were usually devoted to their mutual amusements, M. Smiles describes the animating discussions which in the evening took place in the humble cottage, these discussions being usually turned on the then comparatively unknown power of the steam locomotive engine daily at work on the wagon-way. The son was even more enthusiastic than the father on the subject. Robert would suggest alterations and improvements in all the details of the machine. The father would make every possible objection, defending the existing arrangements. But the son was so full of pride, nevertheless, of his own suggestions, often supported by brilliant anticipations of the triumph of the locomotive, and so anxious to punish him as much as he could, that

lecturing on chymistry, Sir John Lealie on na

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN ANG JAMES.

(From the Birmingham Journal, October 8.)

Tar good men who, by their deeds, their teaching and their example, have made Birmingham famous in the world over, are fast falling around us. It is a little more than the other day since our celebrated townsman, Joseph Sturge, closed a glorious career, the noontide of life, and the midst of his useful and now it is our melancholy duty to record the downward to death of one full of years and of honest another co-operator in every great and good work. The venerable John Angell James. The sad event

and then, but his intellect was as clear and vigorous

upon him by all men, of many modes of thinking of widely differing creeds, must have touched deeply, as indeed they did, but only to produce utterances with even more than his wonted impetuosity. "To Thee, Lord, be all the glory." And Mr. James gave consideration for others, it was added, that he placed over \$250,000 with the check in the bank at interest, as a nucleus for the sustentation of necessitous and aged members of his own denomination.

Although with that jubilee avowal his great life almost ceased, he was an indefatigable and worker. His leisure moments for a long season were occupied in sending out many a small tract and of universal circulation. The liberality which

Countless editions of it in the English language have been issued: into all the continental languages.

and, when with a mile of his own house, and when for the last time, after sitting a short time, expired. He had been a deceased gentleman, was subject to disordered heart, and to that his sudden and unexpected death was attributed. The body of a Chinaman was Friday last, near Manila, on the main road, and a tin can were found lying near it, supposed that he was travelling with a his countrymen, and, as is customary with them, that they left him there to die. A Chinaman, who had returned since our last issue, has now assumed it, that the weather is of the year. Tuesday, 11th, was a cold mid-winter, and bad, the thermometer

THE ENQUIRY.  
(From the House of Commons.)

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strength just before his last journey to Norway.

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FRIDAY, 16th December, 1859.

**Very Important Auction Sale of Cavendish Tobacco.**

**THIS DAY, Friday, December 16th, 1859**

To Fishermen and others.

**M**R. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Railway Yard, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY next, December 17th, 50 head of cows and heifers.  
Terms, cash.  
Sale at half-past 12 o'clock.  
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.



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